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ON NEW WRITING

Vertical System and Education Board Members.

REVISED SALARY SCHEDULE

Referred—Some Figures—A Reso-
lution on Reports—Secretary
Interrupts—No Action.

At a meeting of the Commissioners
of Education yesterday afternoon quite
a number of matters were discussed.
Minister Cooper presided and Dr. C. T.
Rodgers was secretary as usual.

A new schedule for the salaries of
teachers of a certain rank was sub-
mitted by Mr. Gibson, the deputy in-
specter. This contemplated increase
for time of service and efficiency as
shown by examination results. It was
estimated that the whole increase for
the first year would be but \$325 over
the present figure. The total would
grow quite rapidly, however. One
group of instructors in the table would
reach the salary of \$900 per annum on
the tenth year. Mrs. Dillingham
thought this was very little and re-
marked that it was scarcely sufficient
to warrant such a worker taking a
wife unto himself. Dr. Rodgers re-
joined that he did not think a woman
could support a husband on \$900 a
year. The entire schedule was referred
to the committee on teachers. It must
be disposed of before the legislature
meets in February next.

Mr. Gibson happened to mention that
some of the copy books for the new
vertical writing were not quite what
they should be. He favored another
brand. He was an advocate of the
vertical system and exhibited a letter
in the new style. Geo. W. Smith de-
clared it was a poor "business" hand
and proved the statement at once by
Mr. Bowen. The latter said he had
voted alone (before Mr. Smith came
into the board) against the vertical
writing. Mr. von Holt failed to see
anything attractive about the system.
Mr. Bowen continued that his son was
being taught to move the sheet with
the left hand as he filled the lines with
the right and wanted to know how a
ledger was to be handled after that
style. Dr. Rodgers, who evidenced a
williness to enlighten the members
upon all topics, explained that the vir-
tue of the vertical system chiefly
claimed by its inventors was the pos-
sibility of the writer sat squarely to the
desk and had his work directly in front.

At odd moments for some time Mr.
Bowen had been engaged in the pre-
paration of a resolution which he now
submitted. It was written in the very
prettiest Spencerian, such as Mr.
Smith also uses. This resolution was
to the effect that while the public had
a right to know what the Commission-
ers were doing it was best that a report
such as the members desired to be pub-
lished should be handed to the papers
by the secretary. This he explained in
answer to a question would not exactly
keep out the newspaper representa-
tives, but they would hardly care to
sit through the long meetings when
they knew Dr. Rodgers would have a
real nice account of it all written out
for them.

The secretary interrupted Mr. Bowen
during the reading of the resolution as
to "a statement of fact," he said. The
secretary was reprimanded by the read-
er. A couple of minutes after the sec-
retary mildly suggested while Mr.
Bowen was talking that the prepara-
tion of the news reports would be new
work. Nothing was said of the new
pun, but the secretary was told by Mr.
Bowen that as an employee of the Com-
missioners he would have to do the
work they detailed. Dr. Rodgers was
silent a moment and a moment later
Mr. Bowen said he was sorry in a way
and would say so publicly, that he had
spoken to the secretary so sharply.
Dr. Rodgers said he had asked per-
fectly legitimate questions and Mr.
Bowen admitted that this was correct,
but that interruptions were an annoy-
ance. This ended the incident.

Mr. von Holt said that anything it
was desired to keep secret would be found
out anyhow, even if it did not appear
in the papers.

Mr. Bowen said that even if this was
so the presence of the reporters might
at times hamper the Commissioners in
their work. This business was not at
all like that of the Board of Health.
At times matters that were simply "in-
sane jealousies" were before the Com-
missioners.

Mr. von Holt said information of a
disagreeable nature was frequently
suppressed by the reporters by request.
Minister Cooper was brief. He said
the theory seemed good enough, but
he doubted if the plan would work
satisfactorily in actual practice.

Mr. Bowen again stated that he did
not lose sight of the rights of the pub-
lic in the premises.

It was suggested by Mr. von Holt
that the report from the secretary
might be viewed with suspicion by the
public.

Mrs. Dillingham's only objection to
the present system was that too often

a wrong impression was given of pend-
ing matters.

Mr. Smith moved that the resolution
be laid on the table. Carried.
Some prominent Portuguese had
asked that their teachers and children
have a holiday December 1. Minister
Cooper remarked that it was now the
rule of the Commissioners to recognize
only legal holidays.

The Commissioners made some as-
signments and changes of teachers and
disposed of quite an amount of routine
business.

MONIES AT LABOR.

Fighting Sailors of the Iredale
Sent to Prison.

The four sailors of the British bark
Iredale, charged with assault and bat-
tery on Steward Thompson, were
brought up for trial in the Police Court
yesterday afternoon.
Alex. Seabrook, the ring leader, was
sentenced to three months' imprison-
ment at hard labor. Charles Matson,
Andrew Taylor and Godfrey Miller
each got two months.

The men all stated on the witness
stand that they had beaten the steward
because he refused to give them their
proper allowance of food.

Judge Wilcox told the men that they
could have complained to the British
Consul and thereupon gave them the
sentences as detailed above.

LAST OF RACING

Final Evening of Present Cyclomere Meet.

Speedy Men to Go After Records.
National Band Engaged for
Saturday Night—Match.

All the fast riders and the slow ones
too for that matter, were out on Cyclo-
mere track yesterday afternoon. Mar-
tin was the only one of the fast riders
who was unable to appear for train-
ing. Jones and Sylvia turned out with
numerous patches on their arms and
legs.

King, Jones and Sylvia kept to them-
selves and Jackson to himself. The
last named did so not by choice, but
by force of circumstances.

Damon did the fast work of the af-
ternoon and surprised even the time-
keepers. He was paced by Porter and
Murray on a tandem.

Damon made the mile in 2:11 1-5.
King has also done some very fast
work and the match between them will
be a fine battle.

If the weather is favorable Saturday
night, Jones and Manoa will go for
track records. These will be extra
numbers. The old Hawaiian National
Band will be in attendance. Follow-
ing is the program and entries, with
the handicaps for tomorrow night:

Mile novice—Open. First heat: Jas.
Smith, T. Treadway, A. Robertson, N.
Jackson, O. Berndt, G. R. Johnston.
Second heat: T. Lloyd, G. Lewis, M.
V. Souza, Chas. Ahloe, Joe Santos, J.
Cowan.

Mile open—Professional. D. G. Syl-
vester, D. E. Whitman, Allan Jones,
John Sylvia, George Sharrick, Pace-
makers—Harvey and Lishman.
Two-thirds handicap—Professional.
D. G. Sylvester, 80 yards; D. E. Whit-
man, 50 yards; Allan Jones, scratch;
John Sylvia, 40 yards; George Angus,
120 yards; Geo. Sharrick, scratch.

Mile open—Orientals. First heat:
F. Cornu, Ah Tuck, Ed Kong, J. Wata-
naba. Second heat: Ah Pan, S. Anno,
A. K. Ozawa.

Exhibition third mile, flying start—
Island professional. D. G. Sylvester,
paced by Sharrick and Whitman.

Exhibition third mile, flying start—
Amateur. Henry Giles, pacemaker.

Match race, best two in three heats:
Fred. Damon and T. V. King, paced by
C. Murray and K. B. Porter.

Mile handicap—Amateur. First
heat: T. V. King, scratch; A. Giles,
40 yards; H. Lindoff, 70 yards; N. Jack-
son, 100 yards. Second heat: Fred.
Damon, scratch; H. Giles, 60 yards;
H. E. Walker, 70 yards; F. Williams,
90 yards. M. Rodgers, 70 yards.

Circuit Court Notes.

J. M. Monsarrat has filed a joinder
in the demurrer of Ekekele Mlani set-
ting forth that his bill of complaint is
sufficient in law and equity.

The will of Kalepua Kanoa has been
admitted to probate.

A. V. Gear has been granted an ex-
tension of time to plead his answer or
demur to the complaint of F. L. Dorth.

The suit brought by Paul Neumann
against Costa has been discontinued.
Jury trial has been waived in the suit
brought by the same plaintiff against
Ohera. The same plaintiff's suit
against Ohera, et al. has been awarded
him by default.

Friends at San Francisco.

The Princess Kaiulani on arriving
at San Francisco, was met at the sta-
tion by Mr. C. R. Bishop, Mr. Schaefer
and others, and taken to the Occiden-
tal hotel. Mr. Bishop had arranged
with Major Hooper for her apartments,
and she found them beautifully deco-
rated with flowers.

An Optimist.

(Smith of Alameda).

The world is going to the bad,
The pessimistic say;
But when it goes for Schilling's Best,
It doesn't go that way.
Then optimism shouts with glee,
"All's for the Best." That's Schilling's.
See?

A PACIFIC PIRATE

Captain of Sophia Sutherland Is Under Cover.

WAS ONCE A SLAVE TRADER.

Another Expedition—Ex-Consul
General Churchill's Interest—
Ing Story—In Solomons.

Not many weeks ago the San Fran-
cisco papers came out with a great
yarn about the sailing of the schooner
Sophia Sutherland for the Solomon
Islands with a gang of very warlike
and determined men after the gold that
someone said was simply lying about
to be gathered up in baskets. The
reports went on to say that the men
were ready for any kind of an emer-
gency and, in a case of trouble with the
warlike and savage natives on the Solo-
mon Islands, they would simply anni-
hilate them.

A story brought up on the Mariposa
by Mr. Churchill, ex-American Consul
at Apia, Samoa, and told to a reporter
of this paper, puts a very different
light on the subject and, instead of
there being aboard the Sophia Suther-
land, a gang of fortune hunters a hun-
dred strong, there are or, rather, were,
only sixteen poor deluded San Fran-
cisco young men who listened to the
fair tales of a smooth-tongued adver-
turer and who are now very probably
seeking to get back home again. The
story told by Mr. Churchill is as fol-
lows:

"The Sophia Sutherland arrived in
Apia, Samoa, where I was stationed as
American Consul, about two days be-
fore the departure of the Alameda on
her last trip north. The Customs auth-
orities were looking for her and went
out immediately. We arrived aboard
at the same time, being very anx-
ious to find out all about the firearms
reported to have been stowed away on
departure from the Coast. If there is
anything we hate down in Samoa, it is
firearms. You know why.

"Instead of a hundred men armed to
the teeth, we found only sixteen of the
most inoffensive looking young fel-
lows. They were regular greenies
whom I took at once to be the dupes of
some sharp adventurer, a suspicion
that I very soon found to be correct.
Instead of reconnoitering we found the
greatest willingness when told that
they would have to submit to the regu-
lations of the place which required
that all the arms be taken ashore and
put in bond in the Custom House. Up-
on going below, what was our surprise
to find only eleven rifles, shotguns and
revolvers, not even enough to go
around. The men were the meekest
beings I ever have had any dealings
with.

"They said that they had formed a
company to go to the Solomon Islands
and had dubbed themselves the South
Sea Commercial Company of San Fran-
cisco with Captain McLean, an old
salt, in command. A man called Green-
wood was the mineral expert, another,
Ging, the secretary and treasurer and
Sorensen, a Dane, the Trading Master.
I looked at all of them and found them
all strangers to me except the Dane,
Sorensen. I knew I had seen that face
somewhere and I felt pretty sure it
was when I was traveling among the
islands of the Western Pacific. I tried
my best to place him but finally gave
up the job.

"I talked with Sorensen for quite a
while and soon had him telling me all
about the islands down there. I soon
found that he did not know much
about them but was only making big
talk. It was not long before I thought
I would tell him what I had seen. Then
it was that Sorensen began to talk
about the weather and other subjects
very remote from the one we had just
been handling.

"I went ashore but for the life of
me, I could not cease thinking about
the Dane. I knew he was a rascal of
some kind. Finally I spoke to one of
my friends about the vessel that had
just arrived and, during the course of
our conversation, he asked me if I
knew the man Sorensen. I told him I
had run across him somewhere, but
could not place him. 'Do you not re-
member the schooner Albert?' asked
my friend. That gave me the key to
the situation. I recalled the man and
this is his history as I remember it:

"In the early 50's, Sorensen, who is
an expert pearl diver, arrived in Mel-
bourne and began to tell about the
wonderful pearl beds in the Solomon
Islands. All needed was a little cap-
ital. His smooth address soon won
over some of the good people of Mel-
bourne who purchased the schooner
Albert, a very trim little vessel, and
Sorensen set out with a full diving
outfit. A competent captain and a
good crew were put aboard and the
Albert started away one bright morn-
ing bound for the Solomon Islands.
When the vessel had gotten near one
of the islands, the pearl diver devel-
oped a store of gin. I might say here
that the gin down along that way is
the ginest gin that was ever ginned.
Your 'okolehao' here is like water

alongside of it. It was not long before
the Captain and the crew were safe
in the arms of Morpheus. Sorensen
next developed a supply of irons which
he used on the captain and sailors.
When they came to he laughed at them
and sailing the ship close inshore, he
bargained with a number of beach-
combers always to be found on those
forlorn shores and soon had the ship
under weigh again. Now he had
things all his own way and started out
to trade with the unsuspecting natives.

"His system of trading, though very
questionable, was simple and effective.
It was his practice to invite the chief
of an island with a small following
aboard the Albert. He would then get
the sailors to interest the men on deck
while he took the chief down below
to treat him. A dinner was usually
spread out, but the unfortunate chief
usually got no further than the soup.
At the given signal, the poor fellow
was overpowered and put in irons.
Then the sailors with their rifles and
revolvers would chase the natives over
the side of the vessel, instructing them
at the same time that their chief was
in irons and would be killed unless a
proper ransom was at once delivered
aboard. Under such circumstances,
Sorensen never failed to profit by the
deal, the natives bringing aboard more
than agreed on in the hopes of gain-
ing their chief back again with less
delay. That was one mode. Another
was the following:

"Sorensen would entice a number of
natives aboard and after giving them
meat and drink—especially the latter—
would, with the aid of his men, throw
them all into irons. Then with a stiff
breeze blowing, he would sail away to
the other side of the island where rival
tribes lived and there sell the captives.
Now, as Sorensen was familiar with
the customs of the place and knew that
they hardly ever worked down there,
he must have known he was not selling
slaves, but a supply of fresh meat.
That however did not seem to bother
him in any degree whatever.

"Sorensen followed this life for a
number of months. Finally a com-
plaint was laid in and the H. M. S.
Dart rounded him up. He was tried in
1884 and sent to the penitentiary for a
term of ten years. He served his time
and then mysteriously disappeared.

"Not many months ago he turned up
in San Francisco just as he did in Mel-
bourne and in his possession were
specimens of gold ore which, when
analyzed, were found to be marvelously
rich in the very much coveted glitter-
ing material. He told stories of the
great wealth of the Solomon Islands,
saying that he had just come from
there. He had succeeded in winning the
friendship of some of the natives
who showed him the places where the
great wealth was stored.

"There was a fever immediately and
a number of young men got together,
formed a company, purchased the So-
phia Sutherland, and taking Sorensen
at his word, without the least proof
that he had procured the gold ore from
the Solomons and started out on the
journey.

"I felt sorry for the young men and
immediately took steps to save them
from the fate of the captain and crew
of the schooner Albert. Together with
the friend I have already mentioned,
I went aboard the vessel and the story
of the adventures of Sorensen was told
them. You can imagine the effect this
had on the poor souls. They were sim-
ply dumfounded and did not know
what to do. The next thing I did was
to confer with the British Consul, who
sent a dispatch to the British Solomons
telling the authorities there to for-
bid the landing of the men if it was
found that was Sorensen aboard.

"Just before leaving the steamer
Ovaland, brought the news that the
Sophia Sutherland had arrived in Suva,
Fiji, and that on the voyage to that
port from Apia, there had been trouble.
One of the men had been put in irons.
I strongly suspect that it was Sorensen,
for the feeling against him after
his record had been told, was by no
means friendly. The men had been
warned and evidently had their eye on
him. That is the last I heard of the
poor fellows. I hope that they will
have the good sense to give up their
foolish project and return home at the
earliest opportunity."

LOOKING AROUND.

Senator Pettigrew Occupying the
Time of His Visit.

Senator Pettigrew, who is accompan-
ied everywhere by ex-Senator Dubois,
will have busy days while in Hawaii.
Yesterday forenoon they inspected the
Executive building, called upon Presi-
dent Dole and visited all the offices.
Later they were the guests of Attorney-
General Smith at the Pacific Club.
In the afternoon, Mr. B. F. Dilling-
ham and a party of business men took
charge of the travelers. In the even-
ing the excursion returned after hav-
ing been to the end of the Oahu railway
line. This outing included a look over
Ewa plantation and a trip around Pearl
Locks aboard a steam launch.

Today the Senator and Mr. Dubois
will go driving. If the showers are
not too heavy they will go to the top
of Tantalus. Tomorrow they leave for
Hawaii on the Kinau. They will make
a close inspection of Oloa and will
journey to the volcano. Senator Petti-
grew is making notes and as well gather-
ing literature. The Kinau will return
one day ahead of time for the bene-
fit of the travelers.

"The worst cold I ever had in my
life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sut-
ter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me
with a cough and I was expectorating
all the time. The Remedy cured me,
and I want all of my friends when
troubled with a cough or cold to use
it, for it will do them good." Sold by
all druggists and dealers, Benson,
Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Is-
lands.

HE COMES TO SEE

Senator Pettigrew is Here to Investigate.

CAN NOW CHANGE HIS MIND

Has Been Rated an Opponent of
Annexation—Made Speeches.
Will Express no Opinion.

R. F. Pettigrew, a Senator of South
Dakota, and Fred. T. Dubois, an ex-
Senator of Idaho, are at the Hawaiian
hotel. The gentlemen have the Snow
cottage and will be here till the 19th
inst. They will try and find time to
visit the Island of Hawaii.

These Americans have been in China
and Japan in the service of the silver
or financial reform party of the United
States. They witnessed the shifting of
the standard in Japan from yellow to
white metal and are agreed that it was
a destructive movement. Said Mr.
Pettigrew: "The change was forced by
the banking or creditor element.
The manufacturers now see that they
have been hit hard. Their trade with
China has been ruined and their com-
merce, as a whole will be seriously in-
jured."

The Senator from South Dakota has
been listed for a long time as an op-
ponent to the Annexation of Hawaii by
the United States. In the upper branch
of Congress he has made two speeches
against the measure or policy. "I de-
cline to be interviewed upon this mat-
ter," he said last evening. "I have no
opinion to offer. It is true I have made
arguments, but I will say nothing fur-
ther at this time. I am here to make
a personal investigation—as close an
inquiry as the time and my opportuni-
ties will permit."

"It has been stated that you are
fixed in your attitude against any pro-
ject of your country acquiring more
territory."

"If I did not feel that I was at
liberty to change my mind if I dis-
cover reasons for it here now, I would
continue on the voyage instead of stop-
ping. I wish to see and hear for my-
self. I am anxious to meet all who will
furnish any information. I will be
pleased to talk with anyone who de-
sires to present the question to me."

This ended the annexation portion
of the interview. "The country is a
revelation and a treat to me," said the
Senator. "I have never before been so
far south and the tropical plants and
the warm sea and the soft colors and
the genial atmosphere and the wealth
of green and the clear sky appeal to
me. It is all very beautiful. I am sure
we will enjoy our stay."

Senator Pettigrew is a tall, well-built
man in the prime of life. He was al-
lign slightly when the special session
of Congress ended. Now he is the pic-
ture of health and shows an alertness
and activity befitting a young man.
He is a genuine westerner with all the
frankness and cordiality of his home
people. He comes from one of the
great new states where democratic ideas
prevail and the success of his cam-
paigns marks him as a "mixer" polit-
ically. He is very popular in South
Dakota and at Washington is a promi-
nent figure.

The United States Congressional
"Blue Book" says of the South Dakota
Senator: "Richard Franklin Pettigrew
of Sioux Falls was born at Lindow,
Vt., July 1848; removed with his pa-
rents to Evansville, Rocky county, Wis.,
in 1854; was prepared for college at
the Evansville academy and entered
Beloit college in 1866, where he remain-
ed two years; was a member of the
law class of 1872, University of Wis-
consin; went to Dakota in 1869, July,
in the employ of the United States
Deputy surveyor as a laborer; located
in Sioux Falls, where he engaged in
the surveying and real estate busi-
ness; opened a law office in 1872 and
has been in the practice of his pro-
fession since; was elected to the Dakota
legislature as a member of the coun-
cil in 1877 and re-elected in 1879; was
elected to the forty-seventh congress
as delegate from Dakota territory; was
elected to the territorial council of
1884-5; was a member of the South Da-
kota constitutional convention of 1883;
was chairman of the committee on pub-
lic indebtedness and framed the pres-
ent provisions of the constitution on
the subject; was elected United States
Senator, October 16, 1889, under the
provisions of the act of Congress ad-
mitting South Dakota into the Union;
took his seat December 2, 1889; was re-
elected in 1895. His term of service
will expire March 3, 1901."

Ex-Senator Dubois was one of the
bright young men of the Senate dur-
ing his term immediately after his
state was admitted to the Union. His
state now keenly regrets that he was
not returned and leading men of the
Senate were sorry he could not succeed
himself. He is intensely interested in
the financial question. Mr. Dubois
went west from college to engage in
the range cattle business and readily
drifted into politics and was elevated
strictly on his merits.